

FIRST EDITION.

11:30 P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC.

News in Brief, Gathered by Wire and Cable.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Boston, Aug. 31.—The American Science Association met again in general session this morning for the transaction of general business. The first business was the election of officers for the meeting of 1881, and the following were chosen: President, Prof. G. S. Brush, of New Haven; secretary, Prof. C. V. Riley, of Washington; Treasurer, Prof. W. S. Vaux, of Philadelphia. President of section A, Prof. A. Mayer, of Hoboken, N. J.; secretary of section B, Prof. Wm. Saunders, of Canada. Auditory Committee, Prof. Henry Wheatland, of Salem, and Prof. Thos. Mehan, of Philadelphia. A resolution providing for social reunion of the sections on the second evening of the future meeting was adopted and also one recognizing the services of the late Gen. Myer, of the signal service. Another resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to select a series of stars of stellar magnitude for standards, to be reported at the next meeting.

In the department of physics papers were read as follows: "Upon the use of mercurial thermometers at high temperatures," by Prof. Silas W. Holman; "On the movements of physical constants," by Prof. Alfred M. Mayer. Remarks were also made on Mr. C. S. Pierce's paper on "Ghosts in Rutherford's gratings." In the chemical section, Prof. A. A. Breman, of Cornell, exhibits the results of experiments to obtain new colors for common gray stone ware, now decorated only in blue. The samples exhibited showed that the range of color which can be obtained for ware is very great. A vase was shown upon which a vine in green was painted upon the ordinary gray body of stone ware. This cheap ware may in this way be made the basis of a new process of underglaze decoration in which the piece, color, glaze and body is colored at a single burning. The theory of the new process rests upon the thickness and comparative impenetrability of the glaze.

Prof. Riley, of Washington, read an interesting paper on the recent practical results of the cotton worm inquiry by the United States entomological commission. He stated that the cotton worm of the south is a small looping caterpillar, the larva of a moth known to science as *Alabama*. While there are many other insects injuriously affecting the cotton plant, these is the worst of all, and careful statistics show that the people of the south have suffered an annual loss since the war of about \$15,000,000 from its ravages.

Mr. E. B. Elliott, of Washington, read a paper on the electric lighting as applied to large areas. He instituted a comparison between the relative cost of the lighting of large areas by illuminating gas and by electric power, deciding in favor of the latter. He then compared the relative efficiency of several processes of electric lighting, showing the greater economy of the process known as the "electric arc" over the "incandescent," so-called, and over the combination of the two known as the "candle" of Jabloch-koff and off with, the "electric arc" process being in the lighting of large areas by far the most economical, and its success for this purpose is now beyond question.

SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A special from Detroit says that eighty of those saved from the wreck of the Marine City arrived here by the train from Bay City this evening. They give no additional particulars of the cause of the fire, or circumstances attending it. So far as can be learned, the names of the lost are Richard Schultze and James Griffin, of Detroit; Emmet, of Port Huron and Dr. Powers, of Ohio, father-in-law of J. McElroy, of Toledo Blade, Guy McElroy, of Toledo, his grandson, Miss Jennie Musser, of Alcona, Martin J. Watson, of Detroit, and an unknown man and woman and a newborn babe. An unknown child was born during the fright occasioned by fire. It is feared that others were lost. The clerk thinks there were 150 passengers, but the steward had made preparations for only 125.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The internal revenue receipts for the month of August, 1880, amount to \$10,497,091, a gain of \$1,069,127 over the corresponding month of 1879. The total gain in receipts for the first two months of the present fiscal year, July and August, over the same months in 1879, is \$2,428,937.

UNPRECEDENTED STORM.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 31.—This city was visited last night by one of the fiercest storms ever known in this section. For two hours the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by almost incessant thunder and lightning. The rush of the water in the streets was so great that Shokee creek, in the lower part of the city, was swollen to an angry torrent, which overflowed its banks and flooded the whole vicinity. Many cellars were filled, and the buildings bordering on the creek were inundated. The occupants of the buildings were mostly colored. The flood came upon them so unexpectedly, that they, being awakened by the rush of water into their houses, that it was with the greatest difficulty that they were rescued. The scene in the neighborhood of the swollen waters was terrible. Women and children were seen at the windows holding lamps and crying for help. The night was pitch dark, and often cries were heard from points where no one could be seen. Men were wading about in the water trying to save life while they saw their earthly goods swept away. While the damage in figures is not great, yet the loss falls heavily upon people who are least able to bear it. A number of merchants sustained considerable loss by the flooding of cellars. In other parts of the city the streets were badly flooded and several bridges in the suburbs were swept away. The lightning struck in several places but did no serious damage. No loss of life has yet been reported. Reports from the surrounding country show that the storm covered an extensive area and did some damages. The amount of rain which fell here last night was 3.27-100 inches.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE STEAMER HOCHUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 31.—The Chinese steamer Hochung, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Canton, landed about four hundred and fifty Chinese passengers at Honolulu. It will depend on the instructions of her commander relative to the length of his stay in the port whether she will pay extra duties and discharge her cargo at once, or await the action of the United States government on the subject. By files of the Honolulu papers it appears that a lively contest has been going on lately in the island with regard to the Chinese question. The pro-Chinese party, headed by Celso Moreno, has evidently succeeded in capturing King Kalakaua. Altogether a great majority of the legislature and the better portion of foreign and native population and the press strongly opposed them, the king dissolved the two cabinets opposed to his wishes and formed a third, headed by Moreno. In the meantime, the leading commercial interests signed petitions to the foreign ministers and other officials and brought so strong a pressure to bear that the king found it necessary to withdraw from his position and Moreno and his conferees, after a five day's lease of power, gave up their portfolios. The principle point of issue was the question of subsidizing a line of Chinese steamers, Moreno having been sent to the island to further their designs. The Chinese ship Hochung, whose arrival has been for some time the subject of newspaper comment, entered at the custom house to day, paying the regular tonnage dues of thirty cents per ton and one dollar per ton extra dues on an alien ship, the latter under protest. An extra duty of ten per cent. on the cargo will also be paid under protest, and the whole matter will come before the secretary of the treasury for his final decision.

POLITICAL.

READING, PA., Aug. 31.—At the democratic convention to-day, Hon. Daniel Emmet, at present state senator, was nominated on first ballot for congress. This is Winster Clymer's old district. THURON, N. J., Aug. 31.—An unusually large number of people are here to attend the democratic state convention, which meets to-morrow to nominate a candidate for governor and presidential electors. Geo. C. Ludlow, of Middlesex, and Orestis Cleveland, of Anderson, are the most prominent candidates for governor. Ex Gov. Bedle will probably be one of the presidential electors at large. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Tammany hall state committee has revoked its call for a state convention, and in a card to the democratic electors of the state, request that they join in the election of delegates to the convention called by the Faulkner committee, to be held at Saratoga September 28. CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31.—Herbert F. Norris has written a letter declining a nomination for congress from the first district of this state. FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 1.—In his letter Hon. James W. Covert, representative from the first congressional district, this state, states that he is not a candidate for renomination, and would positively decline should the nomination be tendered him.

CULMINATION OF AN OLD FEUD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 1.—A special from Shelby City to the Courier-Journal says Samuel Johnson was shot and instantly killed by James Wheeler, last evening, at Danville Junction. This is the culmination of an old feud, which commenced in 1859, at Liberty, between Samuel Johnson's father, Bill Owsley, Jas. Wheeler and several other parties, in which Johnson was killed by Owsley. Young Sam, then a boy only four years old, as he grew older, swore he would kill Owsley and Wheeler at the first opportunity. Owsley died nine years ago. Johnson met Wheeler for the first time last fall and at once assaulted him. Bystanders interfered and prevented Johnson from accomplishing his purpose. Nothing more was thought of the matter until two months ago, when Johnson appeared at Danville Junction, where Wheeler was at work, and fired three shots at him without warning. None of the shots took effect and Wheeler made his escape. Since then Wheeler has armed himself and has been on the lookout for his enemy. To-day, Johnson, accompanied by three other men, came to the Junction looking for Wheeler under a pretext of wanting compromise the matter. Wheeler, not believing in their sincerity, kept out of their sight and finally went to his room, and from his window watched their movements, and just as Johnson stepped from the railroad upon the platform leading to the hotel, he fired one barrel of his gun, loaded with buckshot, into Johnson's right side. Johnson sank upon the platform and died in a few moments. Wheeler was arrested and taken to the Danville jail.

THE INDIANS.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 1.—A Tribune's Santa Fe special says: Advances have been received from the south that a few scattered bands of Apaches are raiding the ranches about sixty miles from El Paso, and murdering is reported. Victoria's main body is still in the Candalaria mountains. Advances from Mexico are to the effect that Victoria has requested of the Mexican Government a meeting for treaty purposes, with a conditional surrender in view. The Mexican government would not grant the request without consulting the United States government. This move of Victoria divides the forces of New Mexico and Texas, co-joined, are too much for him, and knowing that the United States will accept nothing but an unconditional surrender, which would likely result in his death, he wishes to make a conditional surrender to the Mexicans, which can hardly be accomplished, as Governor Terrasus, who will have much influence in the matter, is a heavy loser by Victoria's raids.

RECORDS OF THE LATE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The first and second volumes of the late war, publication of which was authorized by congress at its last session, have been completed under the direction of Col. Scott of the war department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. Congress ordered ten thousand copies of this work and also authorized its sale to the public. These two volumes will soon be issued and copies can be had of A. S. Childs, chief clerk of the government printing office, at one dollar per volume.

HAYES AND GARFIELD.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—President Hayes and wife and General Garfield and wife arrived here this afternoon and went on to Canton, Ohio, to be present at the soldiers' union there to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The city board of supervisors this evening passed a resolution tendering the freedom of the city to President Hayes, and appointed a committee to prepare for his reception.

NOT YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 1.—Special dispatches from Vicksburg say that the cases taken off the towboat Raven have been under continuous observation for the past seventy-two hours and are positively declared not to be yellow fever. This statement is authorized by Dr. C. A. Rice, medical inspector of the national board of health at Vicksburg, and by Dr. W. T. Reiley, assistant director of the inspection service of the national board of health.

SECESSION.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Twenty-eight members of the reichstag and landtag have published a declaration announcing their secession from the national liberal party. They declare to be their intention to uphold the political liberties already achieved, the freedom of commerce and the reform of imperial taxation by the abolition of the oppressive indirect taxes. They also insist upon religious freedom being guaranteed by legislation.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 1.—The democratic state convention met in Mechanics' Hall, and was called to order at 11:15 o'clock by Col. Jonas H. French, of Gloucester, who said he had been requested by the united committee of thirty to perform this duty. He requested members of the state central committee to take seats upon the platform, and all other delegates to be seated elsewhere. Col. French said he knew he would be allowed one moment to express his congratulation upon this assembly of united democracy of Massachusetts. [Applause.] No longer representing the fragment of a party, the democracy of Massachusetts pledge renewed fealty to one another. Here and now they turn their backs on the past. Henceforth all dissensions shall disappear, and hereafter we shall present an unbroken front. Major McCaffery, of Worcester, Mass., was appointed temporary chairman. At this point General Butler entered the hall and the convention at once sprang to its feet and cheer upon cheer was given, to which the general only bowed his acknowledgments from the platform. Maj. McCaffery was received with applause, and the bark of a dog, which joined in the greeting, made considerable laughter. He said the bark of the dog may be a good omen. The geese cackled when Rome was saved. I thank you for the honor conferred, and congratulate the democrats that in a solid column they move on to victory; that now has come the day of redemption upon the blunders of the republican party when they present the name of a candidate with a soiled character for the place Washington occupied. In conclusion, he congratulated the convention upon the selection of Gen. Hancock as the candidate for the presidency. Mr. Dyer, of Braintree, was chosen temporary secretary of the convention, and a committee on credentials was appointed; also a committee on permanent organization. Mr. Reed, of Charlestown, asked for a speech from Gen. Butler. The chairman merely replied: "In the sweet bye and bye." To which Mr. Reed responded: "Now is the accepted time." After some further talk, the subject was dropped although it was evidently a great disappointment to many of the members.

SUICIDE OF A MINISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 31.—Rev. D. M. DeHughes, a Methodist minister of Cinnaminson, N. J., and publisher of the Christian Herald at that place, jumped from the ferry boat while crossing from Camden to Philadelphia, about midnight, and was drowned. He left a pocket book in which was a letter addressed to G. B. Lloyd of Cinnaminson.

MALARIAL FEVER.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 31.—The sick at the quarantine hospital are reported better to-day. The excitement about them has subsided, as it is generally believed that they have malarial fever.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 31.—Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, LL.D., of New York, died at fifteen minutes past three o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Attorney General Devens has received a telegram from Marshal O'Brien, at Montgomery, Ala., informing him of the arrest in Covington county, of that state, of Penton and nine other persons who are charged with beating and intimidating United States witnesses and destroying the processes from the United States courts.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 31.—A special dispatch from Iowa, Mich., to the Journal, says: John Hamilton, a wealthy farmer of Iowa, was shot by his young nephew last night. It was a deliberate and unprovoked murder.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 31.—The Norfolk knitting cotton manufacturing company's factory was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss was partly covered by \$50,000 insurance.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 31.—John Z. K. Durica was killed on the Lehigh Valley road, near Melochin, at 7 o'clock this morning. Papers found on the person of the deceased led to his identification.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—John Fitzgerald died at Wassic last night from a blow on the head in the hands of John Wallace. The family declare an autopsy shall not be held without the shedding of their blood and trouble is expected. An inquest will take place to-morrow.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—Hannan leaves for New York on Thursday, and thence by Cunard steamer to England. Geo. Hawthorne, steward of the Toronto rowing club, goes with him. He takes two shells along. Hannan weighs 167 pounds, is in good health, and will put up at Barnes', on the Thames, near the end of the course.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Statistics published by the Price Current show that there has been a material increase in all branches of trade at this port during the past year.

SMALL POX.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 31.—Reports from the Gattineau state that over one hundred deaths have occurred among the Indians from small pox. Several bands have divided up into small parties and are traveling north, leaving their dead unburied.

THOMAS HUGHES.

His Views of Cincinnati, and of the Future of His Tennessee Colony.

[Cincinnati Commercial, Tuesday.] Mr. Thomas Hughes had a conference with the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway yesterday afternoon, in relation to building a station opposite the present site of the English colony, in northern Tennessee. No conclusion was reached, the trustees thinking it better, before deciding, to go down and visit the spot with Mr. Hughes this morning. In conversation with a Commercial reporter Mr. Hughes spoke hopefully of the prospects of the colony. He said that a great need exists in England for localities to which a good class of people may emigrate, in which the conditions of life are favorable, and somewhat similar to those existing at home. He has two sons living in Texas, who seem to be doing very well there.

Mr. Hughes added: "The influence of poker and whisky in many localities are too strong. My sons are stalwarts, sturdy fellows, and have been able to resist such influences, and where intelligent and industrious young men may make a proper livelihood, you know, and where the society is not as reckless as it is in some parts of the southwest. A great many have been ready to come out to our colony for some time, but we have been holding them back until everything was in readiness."

"The interests of the colony will be principally agricultural, I suppose," suggested the reporter.

"Yes, principally; but this land admits a great variety of agricultural interests, with its adaptability to the cultivation of corn, tobacco, fruit, etc. We have extensive mineral lands, too, and had an English mineralogist examining them a short time ago. But we are in no hurry to develop the mineral resources. We want to have the colony fully established before opening them, and inviting any great influx of immigration."

"When do you fully open up the colony?"

"In a short time. I shall have a speech ready for delivery at the dedication, which will fully set forth the condition and purposes of the colony, and the character of the lands. We should be glad to have as many of the leading citizens of Cincinnati come down there as can make it convenient."

Mr. Hughes expressed admiration for what he had seen of Cincinnati on his present visit. "I was delighted with the city and its suburbs when here ten years ago. But I have noticed a wonderful improvement since then. I noticed the suburbs had grown a couple of miles further out. They are wonderfully beautiful, sir, wonderfully."

It was not difficult after a few minutes conversation with Mr. Hughes to recognize him as the genial and big-hearted author of "Tom Brown at Oxford" and "School Days at Rugby," although it was difficult to realize that a quarter of a century had passed over the head of the hale and hearty gentleman since he enriched the world with those books. The years have dealt kindly with him since then, probably from appreciation of the good he has done, and have left him still apparently in the very prime of life, and as public-spirited and as ready for good work as when he started out in life.

If Mr. Hughes wants half a dozen stations for his colony, and even that number may be needed, the trustees of the Southern road ought to let him have them. Let us have a Hughes station, and a Rugby and an Oxford too. The people of Cincinnati will not begrudge the expenditure.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

The Projected Serenade to Hon. Horace Maynard.

There was a meeting of the general committee on arrangement on behalf of the Tennessee republican associations last night at No. 934 F street to perfect plans for the serenade to be tendered postmaster general Maynard. The committee invited Judge L. C. Hook to make the speech of welcome on behalf of the association. The serenade will be given at the Ebbitt house at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, September 2. The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the committee on invitation be directed to issue a general invitation to the public through the city press."

After appointing the following committees to carry out the necessary arrangements, the general committee adjourned: Committee on reception, Hon. A. Freeman, Colonel John B. Brownlow and W. P. Hayes; Committee on music, A. M. McBeth, J. H. S. Parker and H. L. Gault.

Is It Possible That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column—Pos.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 1.—Andrew G. Chapman, of Charles county, was today nominated for congress by the democratic convention of the fifth district.

Dr. Harter's FEVER & AGUE SPECIFIC

STANDS TO-DAY WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE WORLD. For the cure of all kinds of Ague and Chills it has no equal; having stood the test of universal use for thirty years in the most malarial districts it never fails to cure, not merely removing for a time the symptoms, but eradicating the cause of the disease, thereby making a permanent cure. PRICE ONLY 75 CENTS.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

Rev. F. HACKMEIER, Supl. German Protestant Orphan's Home, St. Charles Rock Road, St. Louis, Mo., writing April 24th, 1877, says: "Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific is a positive cure for Chills and Fever; has never failed with us."

Mr. J. C. W. BROWN, of Keyport, Ill., says: "I cured a little girl of Ague of three years' standing, with Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific, after the best physicians failed to benefit her."

Dr. YOUNG, of Little York, Mo., says: "I have used Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific in my practice, and can heartily recommend it to the public."

LEWIS & CARHART, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FANCY GROCERIES, STAPLE GROCERIES, AND NEW YORK PRICES. Freight Added.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR SUPPLYING THE TRADE WITH WHOLESALE GROCERS' STOCKS.

AGENTS FOR HOLSTON Salt and Plaster Co. LENOIR'S AND ROCKFORD YARNS.

Plenty of Storage Room.

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(SUCCESSORS TO S. B. BOYD AND WM. CASWELL & CO.)

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS, Chairs, Diningroom Suits, Spring Mattresses, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Curtains, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS.

AND ALL KINDS OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

74 and 76 Gay Street.

Orders Carefully Filled. Terms Cash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

New York, Aug. 31.—Money, \$1.02 at 101. Exchange, \$4.81; Government bonds, inactive and steady; 5s, \$1.02; 4 1/2s, \$1.11; 4s, \$1.00; States, nominal.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, Aug. 31.—Cotton—net receipts, none; gross, 256 bales; Futures closed steady; 12.07-12.10; September, 11.25-11.28; October, 10.70; November, 10.06-10.07; December, 10.65-10.68; January, 10.67-10.68; February, 10.61-10.65; March, 10.94-10.95.

New York Grain Market.

New York, Aug. 31.—Cotton—uplands, 12s; New Orleans, 12 1/2; consolidated net receipts, 10,206 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,896 bales; to continent, 160 bales.

General Market.

New York, Aug. 31.—Southern flour, dull and weak; common to fair extra, \$4.75-5.50; good to choice 60s, \$5.00-6.50. Wheat, very heavy; moderate export, good to choice, 12-14; business and closing steady; ungraded red, 70s-81.05; (corn, 2 1/2 lower, closing heavy with active trade reported, 50.50c. Oats, 34c-35c; barley, 45c-46c; rye, 45c-46c; sugar, firm; fair to good refining, 7 1/2-8; prime, 7 1/2-8; refined steady and moderate demand; standard A, 10 1/2-10 1/2; Molasses, quiet and steady. Rice, unchanged and quiet. Wool, dull and unsettled; common to choice, 38-50; pulled, 22-47; unwashed, 15-37; Texas, 18-35c. Pork, very firm and without marked change, \$15.90-16.25; middles, higher and firmer; long clear, 8 1/2c; short, 9 1/2c; long and short, 8 1/2-10c. Lard, higher and strong with fair trade, \$8.25-8.50 for spot.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Flour, quiet and firm. Wheat, active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter, 92c; No. 2 Chicago spring, 87c; cash, 86 1/2-87c for August; 87 1/2c for September. Corn, fair demand and higher, 35 1/2-36 1/2c for cash; 35 1/2c for September; 36 1/2c for October; 37-37 1/2c for November; 38-38 1/2c for December; 39-39 1/2c for January; 40-40 1/2c for February; 41-41 1/2c for March; 42-42 1/2c for April; 43-43 1/2c for May; 44-44 1/2c for June; 45-45 1/2c for July; 46-46 1/2c for August; 47-47 1/2c for September; 48-48 1/2c for October; 49-49 1/2c for November; 50-50 1/2c for December; 51-51 1/2c for January; 52-52 1/2c for February; 53-53 1/2c for March; 54-54 1/2c for April; 55-55 1/2c for May; 56-56 1/2c for June; 57-57 1/2c for July; 58-58 1/2c for August; 59-59 1/2c for September; 60-60 1/2c for October; 61-61 1/2c for November; 62-62 1/2c for December; 63-63 1/2c for January; 64-64 1/2c for February; 65-65 1/2c for March; 66-66 1/2c for April; 67-67 1/2c for May; 68-68 1/2c for June; 69-69 1/2c for July; 70-70 1/2c for August; 71-71 1/2c for September; 72-72 1/2c for October; 73-73 1/2c for November; 74-74 1/2c for December; 75-75 1/2c for January; 76-76 1/2c for February; 77-77 1/2c for March; 78-78 1/2c for April; 79-79 1/2c for May; 80-80 1/2c for June; 81-81 1/2c for July; 82-82 1/2c for August; 83-83 1/2c for September; 84-84 1/2c for October; 85-85 1/2c for November; 86-86 1/2c for December; 87-87 1/2c for January; 88-88 1/2c for February; 89-89 1/2c for March; 90-90 1/2c for April; 91-91 1/2c for May; 92-92 1/2c for June; 93-93 1/2c for July; 94-94 1/2c for August; 95-95 1/2c for September; 96-96 1/2c for October; 97-97 1/2c for November; 98-98 1/2c for December; 99-99 1/2c for January; 100-100 1/2c for February; 101-101 1/2c for March; 102-102 1/2c for April; 103-103 1/2c for May; 104-104 1/2c for June; 105-105 1/2c for July; 106-106 1/2c for August; 107-107 1/2c for September; 108-108 1/2c for October; 109-109 1/2c for November; 110-110 1/2c for December; 111-111 1/2c for January; 112-112 1/2c for February; 113-113 1/2c for March; 114-114 1/2c for April; 115-115 1/2c for May; 116-116 1/2c for June; 117-117 1/2c for July; 118-118 1/2c for August; 119-119 1/2c for September; 120-120 1/2c for October; 121-121 1/2c for November; 122-122 1/2c for December; 123-123 1/2c for January; 124-124 1/2c for February; 125-125 1/2c for March; 126-126 1/2c for April; 127-127 1/2c for May; 128-128 1/2c for June; 129-129 1/2c for July; 130-130 1/2c for August; 131-131 1/2c for September; 132-132 1/2c for October; 133-133 1/2c for November; 134-134 1/2c for December; 135-135 1/2c for January; 136-136 1/2c for February; 137-137 1/2c for March; 138-138 1/2c for April; 139-139 1/2c for May; 140-140 1/2c for June; 141-141 1/2c for July; 142-142 1/2c for August; 143-143 1/2c for September; 144-144 1/2c for October; 145-145 1/2c for November; 146-146 1/2c for December; 147-147 1/2c for January; 148-148 1/2c for February; 149-149 1/2c for March; 150-150 1/2c for April; 151-151 1/2c for May; 152-152 1/2c for June; 153-153 1/2c for July; 154-154 1/2c for August; 155-155 1/2c for September; 156-156 1/2c for October; 157-157 1/2c for November; 158-158 1/2c for December; 159-159 1/2c for January; 160-160 1/2c for February; 161-161 1/2c for March; 162-162 1/2c for April; 163-163 1/2c for May; 164-164 1/2c for June; 165-165 1/2c for July; 166-166 1/2c for August; 167-167 1/2c for September; 168-168 1/2c for October; 169-169 1/2c for November; 170-170 1/2c for December; 171-171 1/2c for January; 172-172 1/2c for February; 173-173 1/2c for March; 174-174 1/2c for April; 175-175 1/2c for May; 176-176 1/2c for June; 177-177 1/2c for July; 178-178 1/2c for August; 179-179 1/2c for September; 180-180 1/2c for October; 181-181 1/2c for November; 182-182 1/2c for December; 183-183 1/2c for January; 184-184 1/2c for February; 185-185 1/2c for March; 186-186 1/2c for April; 187-187 1/2c for May; 188-188 1/2c for June; 189-189 1/2c for July; 190-190 1/2c for August; 191-191 1/2c for September; 192-192 1/2c for October; 193-193 1/2c for November; 194-194 1/2c for December; 195-195 1/2c for January; 196-196 1/2c for February; 197-197 1/2c for March; 198-198 1/2c for April; 199-199 1/2c for May; 200-200 1/2c for June; 201-201 1/2c for July; 202-202 1/2c for August; 203-203 1/2c for September; 204-204 1/2c for October; 205-205 1/2c for November; 206-206 1/2c for December; 207-207 1/2c for January; 208-208 1/2c for February; 209-209 1/2c for March; 210-210 1/2c for April; 211-211 1/2c for May; 212-212 1/2c for June; 213-213 1/2c for July; 214-214 1/2c for August; 215-215 1/2c for September; 216-216 1/2c for October; 217-217 1/2c for November; 218-218 1/2c for December; 219-219 1/2c for January; 220-220 1/2c for February; 221-221 1/2c for March; 222-222 1/2c for April; 223-223 1/2c for May; 224-224 1/2c for June; 225-225 1/2c for July; 226-226 1/2c for August; 227-227 1/2c for September; 228-228 1/2c for October; 229-229 1/2c for November; 230-230 1/2c for December; 231-231 1/2c for January; 232-232 1/2c for February; 233-233 1/2c for March; 234-234 1/2c for April; 235-235 1/2c for May; 236-236 1/2c for June; 237-237 1/2c for July; 238-238 1/2c for August; 239-239 1/2c for September; 240-240 1/2c for October; 241-241 1/2c for November; 242-242 1/2c for December; 243-243 1/2c for January; 244-244 1/2c for February; 245-245 1/2c for March; 246-246 1/2c for April; 247-247 1/2c for May; 248-248 1/2c for June; 249-249 1/2c for July; 250-250 1/2c for August; 251-251 1/2c for September; 252-252 1/2c for October; 253-253 1/2c for November; 254-254 1/2c for December; 255-255 1/2c for January; 2